

It certainly contradicts the characters of the Pyralidæ, where it would naturally be placed, and falls in the Thyrididæ by Hampson's tables. There is, however, no Thyrid with such a highly specialized venation as this moth, which, therefore, seems an offshoot of the Pyralidæ.

The larvæ are gall makers in the old stems of *Randia aculeata*. The gall is a thick swelling in the hard wood about twice the thickness of the normal stem: fusiform with normal bark and no visible opening. There is, however, a tiny apical opening from which the larva ejects the frass and at once closes with silk. The interior of the gall is a tube of the diameter of the larva, about 25 mm. long, moist, without frass, only a little pulverized pithy wood in the bottom. The galls occur in pairs, adjoining. At maturing the larva eats a hole large enough for the exit of the moth and closes it with web. Pupa within, the pupa practically filling the cavity. Old galls remain on the tree and do not kill the branch.

Head very full and rounded, clypeus not reaching above the middle of the front, not depressed nor elevated; head not bilobed, all the sutures level with the surface. Higher than wide; antennæ moderate; ocelli small; dark brown, the sutures paler; width about 1.5 mm. Body cylindrical, nearly uniform, segments somewhat folded and creased, subventral fold distinct but not prominent. Uniformly light brown, a little darker at the ends. Tubercles corneous, shining brown, mostly without setæ, though there are a few near the head and subventrally. Tubercles small, irregularly shaped; iv and v united, vi present, vii without much cornification. On thorax iv + v normal, ia and ib approximate, iia + iib. Spiracles flesh colored with dark rims. Feet normal, short; abdominal ones with complete circle of crochets around the flat planta and small central dark spot. Skin finely granular, rather opaque. Tubercles shining, iv and v somewhat remote, iv the higher, but both on a common shield. Actual hair tubercles darker than the tubercle shields. Leg shields scarcely cornified. The chin gland consists of two large, remote papillæ, wider apart than the thoracic feet.

The larvæ must feed mainly upon the sap, as they consume hardly more of the interior of the gall than will suffice to give space for their bodies.

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## AN APPARENTLY NEW TORTRICID FROM FLORIDA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

### *Lophoderus amatana*, sp. nov.

Dark cinnamon brown, the thorax tufted with purple brown posteriorly. Fore wings with three oblique shaded purplish brown bands, the first covering the basal

third of the inner margin, reaching only half way to costa; median band crossing wing from basal third of costa to outer third of inner margin, even, somewhat diffused; outer band forming a triangle on costa. Terminal space silky whitish, mixed with purplish, broad above, arcuately narrowed below; fringe dark above, pale at anal angle. Between basal and middle bands, extending half way across wing, a light reddish space, edged or partly replaced by silky whitish, indented above its center by a small, dark tooth projecting from the band on either side of it.

Hind wing light reddish, shaded with smoky black on the apical fringe. Expanse, ♂ 13 mm., ♀ 18 to 19 mm.

Three specimens bred from *Anona laurifolia* and *Nectandra wildeoviana*, Palm Beach, Florida. U. S. Nat. Museum, type, no. 5417.

We sent a specimen to Prof. C. H. Fernald, the well-known authority on North American Tortricidæ, who labelled it "Lophoderus allied to and perhaps identical with the variable *triferana* Walk." The specimens, however, seem so constant and distinct from *triferana* that we venture to describe it.

The larva spins up the leaves with a series of transverse walls of web with a round hole in each near the leaf for the larva to pass through. Slightly shining, green, without marks, the tubercles slightly elevated, normal, concolorous.

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## NOTE ON THE LARVA OF ARCTIA INTERMEDIA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

This note is supplementary to the remarks on page 89, vol. VIII, of this JOURNAL.

*Larva.* Head black, epistoma white, a broad quadrate pale space over the median suture and apex of clypeus; width 3 mm. Body black, shading to dull gray subventrally and ventrally. Feet brownish red. A faint, narrow, whitish, dorsal line, distinct on joints 2 to 4. Warts i and ii black, i over half the size of ii, ii with a broad shining base; iii pale yellow, iv orange tinted, v and vi red-brown; all with black hair tubercles. On thorax all the warts pale; cervical shield represented by four warts in two rows. Warts of joint 13 also all pale, the large subdorsal one colored like wart iii. Hair bristly, black dorsally, red-brown on joints 2 to 4 and subventrally (warts iv to vi) on joints 2 to 12. Spiracles pale orange, black rimmed. Both warts i and ii, especially anteriorly are partly pale yellow under the lens, but the base of ii is shining blue-black. Anal flap dark with small pale warts. On joints 3 and 4 there are two warts above the stigmatal wart, ia + ib the larger; iib not seen, but iii a distinct, though small, many-haired wart.